The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 16. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious for the Past School Month

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following named pupils of the Middletown high and grammar schools, having attained the necessary averages, are placed on the roll of honor, for the past twenty days:

HIGH SCHOOL

11th grade—Allen Johnson, Shelly Meyers, Naoma Morgan, Jefferson Pool, Samuel Berkman.

10th grade—Millie Rosenberg, Frances Cochran, Leone Ladley, Marian Pinder, William Meyers, Lydia Redgrave, Alma Whitlock, Letitia Pool.

9th grade—Elva Freeman, Claude Fouracre, Edna Hufnal, June McWhorter, Ernest Tee.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

8th grade—Ramona Newman, June Johnson, Fannie Rosenberg, Clara Brady, Laura Fogel, Marion Armstrong, Gwendolyn Gary, Harry Hufnal, Hilda Money, Gilbert Pleasanton, Camelia Ginn, Josephine Kohl, Richard Cochran.

7th grade—Frances Armstrong, Marshall Whitlock, Virginia Pearce, Clayton Draper, Maxey Bland, Parker Schuman.

6th grade—Percy Donaghay, Walter Beasten, Harriett Black, Cranston Bland, Grace Rosenberg, Anna English, Burton Pearson, Jr.

5th grade—Helen Kates, Stacy Jones, Jereline McDonagh, John Spicer, Elizabeth Clayton, Wallace Hufnal, Elizabeth Brady, Preston Whitlock, Harris McDowell, William Hall.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

3rd grade—Bertha Chance, Catherine Hopkins, Walter Taylor, Elizabeth Johnson, Charlotte Donaghay, Horace Moore, Oakley Banning, Henry Howell, Harry Deputy, John Voshell, Elsie Bouchelle, Elizabeth Hufnal, Helen Fouracre.

4th grade—Virginia Johnson, Virginia Hopkins, Katherine Conley, Linden Stafford, Mary Steele, Effie Bouchelle, Samuel McDonagh, Harry Pearce, William Cannon.

1st grade — A Division — Gertrude Bouchelle. B Division—Raymond Duhadaway, Dorothy Steele.

2nd grade—Catherine Carpenter, Joseph Beaston, Catherine Armstrong, Lewis Stewart, Virginia Brady, Sophia Vlahos, Glenn Williams, Julian King, Catherine Beaston, John Donohue.

AVAILABLE FARM HELP

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1917.
To THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT,
Middletown, Del.

Dear Sir:—

Merely through an interest as a citizen, in what vitally concerns the public, I venture to write, calling to the attention of your agricultural readers, the fact that good steady farm workers will be obtainable within sixty days from this date, and perhaps much sooner, from students of the Philadelphia high schools. There are between five and ten thousand pupils in these institutions, and the school authorities have taken, I am told, an especial interest in bringing to the attention of students the need of loyal service from them upon farms.

Any arrangements made between farmers and students of these Philadelphia high schools, must be arrived at through communication with the school authorities, but if any farmer who wants to employ help of this character will send his application to me, I will see that it is put into the hands of the proper officer in the department of education.

Yours very truly,
E SPENCER MILLER.

C. AND D. CANAL

Congress is again urged to take over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal for the government. It should be converted into a ship canal. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, one of the most conspicuous leaders in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, has presented a resolution authorizing the President to take the canal for military purposes.

There are both economic and military reasons why the government should own the canal. These reasons have been set forth very frequently, but they are more pertinent than ever. The country makes all kinds of preparation. The canal would be of great advantage from a military and from a naval point of view. If the canal should be taken for war purposes it would be by condemnation proceedings, and compensation would be provided.

Another bill, authorized by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, calls for the purchase of the canal in the regular way and for condemnation proceedings. Mr. Moore should be supported by the entire delegation of representatives in Congress and the Senator from this part of the country. Certainly they are interested in the defense of their own territory.

If there were such support behind the movement Congress would no doubt act favorably. Senator Saulsbury, who has given much thought to this matter is also alive to the desirability of the government securing the canal as soon as possible.—*Morning News.*

OBITUARY

HARRY M. DANIELS

The remains of Mr. Harry M. Daniels, who died in Wilmington, Wednesday of last week, were brought to Middletown on the 11 26 train Saturday morning last and interment was made in Forest Cemetery. Besides a wife the deceased leaves one daughter, Mrs. Nelson Neff, of this town, to mourn his death. Mr. Daniels was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M and a member of Brandywine Lodge, No. 528, Railroad Trainmen and a number of his lodge associates attended the services.

THEODORE JONES

Theodore Jones, aged 74, former postmaster of St. Georges, was laid to rest in the St. Georges cemetery, Monday. Deceased was one of the first to enlist when Captain Charles Corbit and Lieutenant Henry Reybold raised Company C of the First Battalion Delaware Cavalry. Their day came at Westminster when the companies dashed into Jeb Stuart's thousands. Theodore Jones was promptly shot through the breast and lung, the conical bullet just lodging under the skin of his back. He was carried into a neighbor's house and with tender nursing and good medical attention was saved for future usefulness. He was postmaster at St. Georges during two administration, Justice of the peace, and treasurer of the St. Georges Cemetery Company.

MRS. L. F. BARRETT

Word of the death of Mrs. Annie T., beloved wife of Rev. Dr. L. E. Barrett, pastor of the Harrington M. E. Church, was received in Middletown late Wednesday evening, and caused much surprise, as it was not known she was at all ill Mrs. Barrett was a devoted wife, a firm friend, in fact a christian in every sense of the word. Besides her husband, she leaves one son, Dr. Walter Barrett, of Milford, to mourn her sudden death. Funeral services were held in the M. E. Church, Harrington, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock; interment at Milford.

ROADS AND RIVER BANKS

County roads and bridges were found in good condition, considering the heavy weather of the winter, according to the Levy Court Commissioners and other county officials who made an inspection trip on Monday to examine river banks, roads, bridges and causeways. There were breaks found in the river bank, and a small bridge on the road from Delaware City to Port Penn was found partially washed away. The Augustine causeway was under water during the severe storm, but the party found that the debris had been removed and the road in passable condition again.

Two breaks in the river banks were examined, one on the Coleman estate, between Delaware City and Port Penn, and a break 1200 feet in length. A smaller break was located on the property of the Little St. Georges Marsh Company James Wilson, county engineer, has ordered a dredge to go to work on the marsh lands north of Port Penn.

In the inspection party were: President Fouracre, of the Levy Court; Commissioners Groves, Burns and Shaw; James Wilson, county engineer; Edwin C. Clark, county comptroller; and J. Cowgill Alston, road supervisor for St. Georges Hundred.

New Marine Lieutenant.

In a letter received from Cape Haiten Haiti to his father here, Rupert Burstan former student of the Middletown High school, announces that he has passed his final examinations, and has been promoted to a first lieutenancy in the U. S. Marine Corps, with the hope of soon becoming a captain.

Young Lieutenant Burstan is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan of this town, and graduated from the high school in 1908. He entered Delaware College the same year, and took a competitive examination for the cadetship to the Naval Academy during the following year. He was appointed by Congressman Heald to the position, after having passed the examinations with high honors. He was graduated as a midshipman in 1915, and entered the service in 1916, he was sent to Haiti where he has since been. He was expected home on leave of absence to spend a part of the summer, but informs his parents that the authorities are granting no leaves to any of the men in the Navy.

Century Club Notes

The program for the meeting of the New Century Club last Tuesday was: "Music as the Expression of the Beautiful in Nature," Mrs. E. C. Griffith. Mrs. Griffith is the State Chairman of music and gave a delightful entertainment. Tea and sandwiches were served. The club members have been invited to attend the Convention of the International Sunshine Society which meets in Wilmington in May.

Next Tuesday will be Reciprocity day with the New Castle Club, when the visiting club will give the program.

Nominations for next year's officers will be handed in at Tuesday's meeting.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Viola Weber was in Wilmington recently.

Miss Laura Wilitts was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

Mr. Philip Vinyard, of Wilmington, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Susan Foard has returned from an extended stay in Philadelphia.

Miss Lola Ingram, of Philadelphia, is spending several weeks at her home here.

Miss Elizabeth Lindley is at home after an extended stay in Eastville, Va.

Mr Francis D. Pinder, of Chester, Pa., spent the week-end with his parents.

Miss Elizabeth Metten, of Wilmington, spent this week with her grandparents here.

Miss Elizabeth Gibbs has returned to Philadelphia, after a visit with her mother.

Mrs. W. T. Pearce Jr., entertained Miss Katherine Ratledge, of Townsend, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Metten, of New York, have been spending several days here.

Miss Madeline Pennington has returned from a visit with Mrs. Wilmer Parker, at Denton, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gill and children are spending sometime with relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Patton Cochran has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Hutchinson, at Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. C. V. Jacquith has returned from Miami, Flordia, where she has been spending several months.

Miss Elinor Cameron, of Philadelphia, was entertained several days by her aunt Mrs. H. S. Newman.

Mr. Howard Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., visited his brother, Mr George H. Johnson, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Joseph P. Comegys, of Philadelphia, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys on Sunday.

Misses Levina and Annie Lynch, of Mt. Pleasant, have returned home after spending the winter in Flordia.

Messrs. Albert Massey, Norman Crouch and George Smith, of Wilmington, were in town over Sunday.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran entertained over the week-end her niece Miss Corrinne Hardcastle, of Germantown, Pa.

Mr. James B. Lockwood returned to Ogdensbury, N. Y., Wednesday after a visit with his mother, Mrs. G. W. Lockwood

Mrs. W. Sterling Evans and Miss Mary Bryne, of Elkton, Md., are spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson B Foard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burris and little son, of Wilmington, were week-end visitors of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cox.

Mrs. J. L. Shepherd with Mrs. W. E. Barnard, of New York, are on a two week's visit with Mrs. G. W. Robertson, at Whaleyville, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkman and family entertained over Sunday Messrs. Lester and Barney Shestack and Henry Shain, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rothwell and children, of Philadelphia, were entertained on Saturday and Sunday by the Misses Beasten on Cass street.

Mrs. Julian Cochran has returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Hanson, in New York, and her daughter, Mrs. Harrington, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. S. Jones was a week-end guest of her son, Mr. Victor H. Jones and wife, of Granogue, and her daughter, Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran, Mrs. G. B. Pearson and son Burton and Miss Corrinne Hardcastle, of Germantown, Pa., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James L. Warren, near Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Willits and family, of Landsdowne, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Willits Jr., and family, of Germantown, Pa., were Sunday guests of their father Mr. Merritt N. Willits and family.

New Members Added

These are the names of those who have joined the Red Cross Branch since the last list was printed. More members are needed. Mrs. Elias Shallcross, Mrs. George Kohl, Miss Hester Jones, Miss Anna M. Freeman, Mrs. Anthony M. Johnson, Miss Laura E. Willits, Mrs. N. J. Williams, Miss Eliza Hodge, Mrs. Malcolm Cochran, Mrs. S H. Duryea, Mrs. Sewell Green, Miss Mollie Wilson, Miss Anna N. Denny, Mr. William Brockson, Mr. Robert Douglas, Mrs. C. J. Freeman.

FOR SALE—Cabbage and Tomato Plants. A. K. HOPKINS.

Apple Trees, Peach Trees. Plant now. C. R. CLAYTON, Middletown, Del.

CITIZEN LABOR VOLUNTEERS

Our country is threatened with a serious shortage of food — all the experts National and State agree to this. We have to feed ourselves and our Allied friends across the water fighting our battle as well as their own against the German madness that seeks to overturn all liberty, ours not less than Europe's.

The National government and all the States are warning the people to increase their food output, and President Wilson has issued a strong appeal to all the citizens of our great Republic to help the Nation in its need, those who cannot bear arms and fight, to help raise crops, etc., etc.

Our farmers are asked to increase their grain acreage, to plant more corn and vegetables of every kind. But they reply, "We can't get the labor to reap the crops if we plant them, thus we would lose the cost of our increased seed, as well as our labor. Why throw good money after bad."

Last winter, long before this National emergency had arisen and all the universal appeal for more crops, and the conscription of labor from every possible source to help our farmers out, our enterprising townsman, Mr. A. Fogel, suggested to the Scribe the advisability of the people of Middletown, Odessa, Townsend, etc., making an organized effort to raise bodies of volunteers, citizens, young and old, school children, etc., who would give their services for so many days to the farmers and help them cultivate and gather their crops.

So, now, in view of the crisis that has arisen, The Transcript proposes that at once steps be taken to raise this Volunteer Service army of helpers so that our farmers who dare not risk planting bigger acreages of corn, and vegetables, etc., will be able to do so with the assurance thus given them by this little army of workers, that those crops will be duly planted, cultivated and gathered.

The time is short and action must be taken at once. The Transcript has asked the Peach Blossom Grange forthwith to have a meeting, and call for these volunteers from all quarters to enroll themselves for this service. The Grange will appoint all committees necessary to take the names, etc., and attend to all details.

The Transcript will also open a list for such volunteers. Once this first aid army to the farmers is formed, any farmer needing any given number of helpers, can notify the Grange and one of the automobiles composing the "Automobile Volunteer Aid to the Farmers," will carry them out and bring them back.

In this way the farmer can with perfect safety buy high priced seed potatoes, and plant more corn, more tomatoes, beans, & etc., for these workers will help him out, from their planting to their reaping.

It means much for the farmers and for the state and community. The President especially emphasizes more potato planting, and with corn $1.54, potatoes, $3.50, and wheat $2.50 a bushel, surely any farmer would be wise in planting every available foot of ground when he knows that the big factor of needed labor is certainly provided for.

Let all citizens rally to this big movement and make it a rousing success!

Boy Scouts Progressing

The Boy Scouts are progressing wonderfully! Friday, April 6th, was spent in "A Treasure Hunt," the treasure in this case being a box of jelly eggs with one large chocolate egg for the finder.

The decipline of the Scouts is increasing, as was shown when a section of the woods, near Silver Lake caught fire. When Assistant Scout Master Weber heard the news he collected several scouts, and investigated, with the result that the fire was soon out.

A campaign for the protection and preservation of bird life is being waged and every scout will make at least one bird house.

Several scouts have qualified for tenderfoot and all are wishing for the grand moment when they shall have their uniforms and march proudly down the street.

Cow Testing Association

Four hundred and twenty cows have been tested for the month ending April 15th. Eight cows were sold, considered unprofitable, grade sires are giving way to pure bred bulls, two having been bought to replace grades. Grain has been a serious matter this last winter, but the members of the association and the tester have come to conclusions that it pays to feed grain to the better cows at any price. A little grain will have to be fed during pasture for best results as this last winter has been very hard on cattle and most of them are in poor condition.

Dore—Pinder Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pinder announce the marriage of their eldest daughter Marguerite J to Mr. John H. Dore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dore, of Dover. The marriage took place Wednesday evening, April 11th, and the Rev. George Williams pastor of M. E. Church, of Smyrna, performed the ceremony.

The Closson Sisters at Drawyers Pres. Church

EDITH CLOSSON

MARY CLOSSON

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Sunshine.

Honeysuckle.

April showers.

Farmers busy.

Straw hat time.

Roads improving.

Autos have right of way.

Watch out for the spring fever.

The baseball days are here again.

The Delaware City Free Library now has nearly 700 volumes and 275 members. This library, which is operated under the direction of the library committee of the Delaware City Century Club, with Mrs. George N. Bright in charge, is growing rapidly, and may soon need new quarters.

Farmers are getting behind with their spring work.

The displaying of flags in town shows that our citizens are quite patriotic.

The President and Board of town Commissioners of Chesapeake City, announce a meeting for the citizens of the town on Monday, April 23, at 7.30 p. m. in the Fire House for the purpose of nominating a President and two Commissioners.

George H. Bradley, below Blackbird, has been elected Road Supervisor for Blackbird Hundred by the New Castle Levy Court. Nathaniel W. Van Horn, of Townsend was elected road supervisor on Tuesday for Appoquinimink hundred.

Just as they were making plans to start a boat line between Smyrna and Philadelphia the first of May, orders came from U. S. Government authorities drafting the boat in service for six weeks up the Delaware River. In these war times all such boats are subject to calls and as the "Clio" is suitable for small tributaries and canals, she was among the first taken over by the government.

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle sent a pleasant time at the home of Miss Prudence Lewis on South Broad Street Wednesday evening.

Burris Garage reports activity in the sale of cars this spring and in the last two weeks have delivered Overlands to the following people: Big 4 Touring Cars to William Whitten and George Unger; Small 4 Touring Cars to George Hurd, Thomas Clark, Samuel Moore and Clarence Clayton; County Club Roadsters to Vance Mitchell, Irvin Leach and Harry Salmon, and Hudson Super Six Touring Cars to Edward Leonard and John B. Truitt, in addition to several Fords and Maxwells.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post-office for the week ending April 14, 1917: Mrs. Cadd Cammile, Mrs Maggie Tatman, Mrs. Kate Wright, Miss Charlie Ackry, Joseph H. Foard, Leonard Price.

Help Our Farmers

All our readers should be sure to note carefully the article on "Citizen's Aid To Farmers," and also to read the patriotic "ad" of Fogel & Burstan on the same important subject of coming to the aid of our farmers in furnishing them plenty of workers to help plant, till and reap their increased crops.

Everyone can help the country thus, the Boy Scouts, the school children, women, old men and young men. The Boy Scouts did grown men's duty at the Eddystone explosion and were of great public use. So can they be here in town.

Evangelistic Services opened in Drawyers' Church, Odessa, Sunday morning, conducted by the Closson Sisters, who have been assisting Dr. Gilfillan during the past two years. A large chorus is being organized by Miss Ethel Closson making the music a great feature of the campaign.

The duets rendered by the Sisters are very effective and attracting many to the services.

The children are organized into a Booster Band meeting Tuesdays and Fridays after school.

Cottage meetings are held four mornings a week.

Services every night at 7.30 except Saturday.

Neighboring ministers are assisting in the services.

Drawyers Church Odessa

Sunday, April 22nd.

10.30 A M. Preaching by the pastor.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

7.00 P. M. Christian endeavor. The young people are especially invited to attend this meeting.

7.30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. The Closson sisters will be present at this service, and will continue with us for another week. Come and hear these sweet singers while they are here. A welcome to everyone

Come to the cottage prayer meetings held every morning at 10 o'clock. The place of meeting will be announced at the revival service.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, April 22nd, 1917.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting. Leader, W. T. Pearce.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Class meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock.

Presbytery Closes

The ninety-fourth stated meeting of the New Castle Presbytery closed Tuesday at Smyrna with an address on "Preparedness in the Church," by the Rev. J. W. Cochran, of Philadelphia, the subject being: "Is the Church on a War Footing?" The service was well attended and the sermon created a strong impression.

At the afternoon session delegates to the general assembly at Dallas, Texas, on May 18, were elected at follows: Principles, the Rev. William Crawford, of Greenhill Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, and the Rev. J. M. Eckard, of Smyrna. Alternates—the Rev. T. S, Armantrous of Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, Montchanin, and the Rev. J. E. Eggert of Chesapeake City.

Laymen: Principals—John C. Higgins of Delaware City, and John J. Hayes, of Central Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; alternates—Horace Davis, of Berlin, Md., and A. L. Duyckink, of West Nottingham Presbyterian Church, Md.

$23 Netted At Social

The second in the series of church sociables, under the auspices of the Mite Society of Forest Presbyterian Church, was held at the home of Mrs. A. A. Green, on Cass street, last Friday evening. This social was to have been held at the home of H. A. Pool, but owing to sickness in the home of Mr. Pool, Mrs. Green kindly opened her home. About $23 was netted.

Concert A Grand Success

The concert given by the Delaware College Mandolin Club, under the auspices of the Queen Esther Circle last Tuesday evening was a grand success. About $25 was cleared which will be used in the charitable work of the circle. After the show the entertainers were served with refreshments by the Circle at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Truitt.

OUR BETTER BABIES

Middletown Will Celebrate Baby Week Beginning May 15

VERY INTERESTING PROGRAM

Every town and city of importance has its Baby Week. Baby week in Middletown starts May 15th. Two days of this week will be devoted to our "Better Babies" Campaign. Who is interested? Everybody in our town and vicinity.

Baby Week is entirely a public affair and is to be held in our Public School Assembly Room. Everyone is interested in the babies; we all wish to show a community spirit; if you have not any baby of your own to bring, you are interested in someone else's baby and will come to learn all you may from the literature distributed, the talks to be given by physicians, nurses, dentists and those interested in securing proper food for the baby and children of a larger growth, beside a play and songs which will be given by the Grade pupils for the entertainment of the mothers and their babies.

Baby Week was inaugurated by Chicago in 1914, and a second Baby Week was celebrated by New York City in June of the same year. Following their lead, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Topeka, Grand Rapids and a few other cities held similar celebrations, consisting of a week dedicated to the welfare of babies.

The Baby Week campaigns, which are now being held in many cities and towns, are primarily educational; their purpose is twofold—first, to give to the parents of a community the opportunity of learning the facts with regard to the care of their babies; second, to make known to a community the importance of its babies, the special facts relating to the babies of the community, and the need of permanent work for their welfare.

These purposes it carries out in various ways. Lectures, exhibits, baby health conferences, school programs, plays, the distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and other printed matter on the care of the baby, newspaper publicity and other expedients, wers used to concentrate attention for several days on the baby's needs, with an emphasis calculated to inspire a popular response and result in permanent work for the reduction of infant mortality, for improvement in conditions affecting the welfare of babies and young children.

RECRUITING OFFICER IN TOWN

A recruiting office has been opened in the old Pennington homestead at Broad and Main streets, by Captain Graham of the United States Marine Corps. Posters announcing the opening of the office stated that the postoffice would be the recruiting station, but the building was found to be too small.

The office has only been open through the day, and as yet no recruits have been received.

No matter how eloquently Mr. Graham sets out the many and great advantages to a young man entering the navy; the chances for foreign travel; a healthful and useful life with opportunities to learn a good trade and save money; and finally the privilege every recruits has after one year's service, of winning one of the 100 yearly promotions that send the ambitious and successful youth to Annapolis for four years, and graduate them naval officers just the same as congressional appointees—no matter it all falls on deaf ears.

Again. Mr. Graham tells these young men how after 20 years or longer service they may be retired for life on a good pension. He instanced his own case, where he a comparatively young man in the prime of life and health, can in two years retire with a yearly pension of about $1200.

Not one recruit yet—indeed, hardly a nibble, far less a catch!

So it is everywhere and the Democrats in the House are clamoring for this volunteer method of raising an army and recruiting the navy. Our Congressman, Mr. Polk wants a state census of opinion taken at the town pump to learn the wishes of his constituents as to whether an army and naval force shall be raised by conscription! While the town pump census is being taken the German Phillistines may be upon the country!

Delaware College To Help

Delaware College has adopted two courses for its students to be of material assistance in the preparedness plans that are being mapped out by both the Federal and State Governments. The faculty has agreed to give students ample time to fit them for the reserve officers corps. Those who wish will be relieved of other work to enable them to be coached for military duties.

The other plan is in the matter of food production. It has been decided to allow students who are absolutely needed to go to the land. Efforts will be made to place them in positions where they will be of the most help, and arrangements will be made for allowing them credits for their college work this year.

THE NATION URGED TO FORGET SELF AND PROFIT TO WIN THE WAR

An Appeal by the President

Washington.—In a personal appeal addressed to his fellow-countrymen, President Wilson calls upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war. "The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

The address follows:

"My fellow-countrymen: The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights, which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action, which call for immediate consideration and settleemnt, that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

Must Supply Our Allies.

"These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made a common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people, for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there, rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts, locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battle-field or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army; a national and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

A Word To Farmers.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery as well as of the crops themselves when harvested.

Warning To Speculators.

"The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it!

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Economy Will Count.

"Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations, and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism, which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!

"WOODROW WILSON."

MEXICO TO BE NEUTRAL.

Carranza Declares Country Will Keep Aloof From War.

Mexico City.—General Carranza in his address to the new Congress declared that Mexico would maintain a strict and rigorous neutrality in the world war. V. von Eckhardt, the German Minister, was seated in a box with Austrian, Spanish and other diplomats. Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, sat with the British Minister.

BUENOS AIRES FOR WAR.

Anger Against Germany Leads To Storming Of Legation.

Buenos Aires.—The German legation and consulate here have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers Deutsche La Plata Zeitung and La Union. The windows of the buildings were broken. The police dispersed the manifestants, making numerous arrests. The editor of the German newspaper was wounded, as were several of the demonstrators.

CREEL TO DIRECT NEWS BUREAU

Magazine Writer is Appointed Chairman of Committee.

CENSORSHIP WITH PUBLICITY

President Creates Office — Lansing, Baker and Daniels To Be Assisted In Supervising Information For the Press.

Washington.—The American censorship question was settled when President Wilson created by Executive order a Committee on Public Information, to combine the two functions of censorship and publicity, and named George Creel, a magazine writer and former newspaper man, as Executive Chairman of the committee. The other members of the committee are the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, who are authorized to delegate assistants to aid in carrying out the active work of the committee.

In a letter sent to the President recommending the step, and made public at the White House, Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels say that America's needs at present are "confidence, enthusiasm and service," and that these needs will not be met without the fullest publicity on all the vital facts of national defense.

"Even though the co-operation of the press has been generous and patriotic," the letter says, "there is a steadily developing need for some authoritative agency to assure the publication of all the vital facts of national defense. Premature or ill-advised announcements of policies, plans, and specific activities, whether innocent or otherwise, would constitute a source of danger."

The decision to vest the functions of press censorship in a committee with a civilian at the head comes as the result of long deliberation over the problem by the Government authorities and after careful consideration of foreign experience. They hope, through combining the censorship with the duties of a publicity committee, with the emphasis on the latter function, to avoid the blunders made by Great Britain in her first efforts to establish satisfactory censorship restrictions.

Although the Committee on Public Information, just established, will assume its duties immediately under the terms of the Executive order. Administration officials are considering the draft of a simple bill to be recommended to Congress with the object of giving the committee statutory authority to carry out its rulings.

FARM ARMY BILL IN HOUSE.

Would Enlist Men Above Military Age and Boys.

Washington. — Representative McCormick, of Illinois, introduced a bill for a volunteer agricultural army during the war, based on the plan worked out by the University of Illinois, approved by the conference of agricultural experts at St. Louis and indorsed by Secretary Houston.

It would enlist volunteers above military age, men of military age, but physically unfit for service and boys over 14 years if physically fit for farm work for service on private farms and on Government operated farms.

TURNS OVER HIS FIREARMS.

Greimo Thought It Improper For Alien To Have Them.

Philadelphia.—Declaring his intention to become a true American citizen, Gustave Greimo, 39 years old, entered a police station and handed over to Lieutenant Ewing a rifle and lot of cartridges, which he said he did not want until he was given his naturalization papers.

COMPULSORY PATRIOTISM.

Business Men Must Fly Flags In Arizona Or Be Jailed.

Globe, Ariz. — An American flag must fly from every business house, store front and vehicle in Globe, as a result of an ordinance passed by the City Council. A fine of $200, or 200 days in jail, is to be the penalty for the first offense.

AMERICA BUYING SHIPS.

Reported To Be Taking Over Norwegian Bottoms Here.

London.—A Copenhagen dispatch says that the Danish newspapers report that Americans are buying a majority of the Norwegian ships under construction in American shipyards. In the last few days Americans are said to have purchased more than 200,000 tons of such shipping.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT AVIATOR.

Joins Canadian Corps, But Would Fight For This Country.

Montreal. — Quentine Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the Canadian Aviation Corps to obtain instruction or service with an American army at the European front should such an expedition go abroad, it was announced by Colonel Mulloy, one of the organizers of the Tour of the War Convention.

ENTIRE TOWN VOLUNTEERS.

Shannon, Wyo., Offers 30 Men and Women For War.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The entire population of Shannon, Wyo., 30 in all, offered its services to Gov. Frank L. Houx for war. The women and girls volunteered for Red Cross work.

Babylonia was noted for the excellence of its wheat and other cereals. Syria and Palestine also produced wheat of fine quality.

LATEST SPRING STYLE FOR YOUNG MEN

(Copyright.)

$7,000,000,000 WAR LOAN PASSED

Not a Single Dissenting Vote Recorded Against It.

BILL ENACTED AMID CHEERS

Overwhelming Vote Assured In Senate—The Measure Goes Through Practically As the President Recommended.

Washington.—With a total absence of partisanship the House, by a vote of 389 to 0, passed the Seven Billion-Dollar bill to finance the prosecution of the war against Germany, including a loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Allies. Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, who has conscientious scruples against war and appropriations for war, answered "present" when his name was called.

Owing to general pairs and absentees only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced that all of their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. The formality of a roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon having the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes $5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which $3,000,000,000 will be loaned to Entente countries, and the issuance of Treasury certificates for $2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation. Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the House, and favorable action by an overwhelming vote is assured in the Senate. It probably will be signed by the President by the middle of the week.

The bill was not materially amended in the House, except for the inclusion of language specifically directing that the loans to foreign Governments shall be made during, and not after, the war and that the securities bought by this Government with proceeds of the vast loan shall be the securities of nations fighting Germany.

SUSPECTED SPY AT V. M. I.

German Arrested Taking Pictures Of Military Institute.

Winchester, Va.—A plot against the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington was disclosed with the arrest of a supposed German spy while he was in the act of taking photographs of the buildings. Cadets are reported to have discovered his presence in remote parts of the campus. Officers who searched him found a plat of buildings, upon which were marked spots where, it is supposed, bombs were to be placed. Extra guards have been set.

TO CONSULT ALLIES.

Government Probably Will Send Delegates To the Entente Powers.

Washington.—Affairs are so shaping themselves that the Government probably will announce soon that it has designated commissions to represent the United States at the capitals of some of the allied powers in consulting with the authorities of these powers over the harmonious conduct of the war. It was admitted at the State Department that the Govenrment had in contemplation the advisability of sending a special mission to Russia.

ONIONS COMING DOWN.

Heavy Shipments From Texas To Decrease Prices.

Washington. — Heavy shipments from Texas soon will relieve the country-wide shortage of onions and send prices down, the Department of Agriculture announced. Within the last few days Texas has begun to supply the country with more than 100 cars of onions daily. The crop is two weeks later this season than usual, but 20 per cent. larger than last season.

BRAZIL GETTING READY.

Munition Production Great Problem For Army Staff.

Rio Janeiro.—Great activity in military circles is reported by the newspapers. The army staff is said to be studying every phase of national defense, including munition production and the protection of the ports. Reports are current that a breach of relations with Austria will probably occur soon. Telegrams from all points in Brazil report patriotic demonstrations.

EXPERTS DELVING INTO EXPLOSION

Will Report Directly to the War Department.

FOUR INQUIRIES GOING ON

Stumbling Blocks Found In Destruction Of Shrapnel, Loading Plant and Mental Confusion Of Survivors.

Chester, Pa. — Although ordnance experts from the War Department and chemists from the du Pont plants analyzed shell fragments and black powder found at the scene of last week's explosion at the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation's plant, near here, no announcement of their possible discoveries was made. A simultaneous report is expected to be made to Washington and to company officials when the explosive experts have concluded their tests.

Officials representing Federal, State, municipal and company inquiries were frank enough to say that the exact cause may never be determined. The destruction of the shrapnel-loading plant and the mental confusion of the survivors are stumbling blocks in the way of investigators.

The State investigation is being continued under the direction of Fire Marshal G. Chal Post, who said that he was especially interested in learning how the roof of the ruined building gave way. He declared that experts can tell from the manner in which the building was destroyed just what explosive was responsible. Dynamite, the fire marshal said, as well as nitro-glycerin and gun-cotton usually lifts a roof. On the other hand, explosives that generate a large volume of gas usually blow the walls out, he continued, causing the roof to collapse.

Capt. Walter Wilhelm, general manager of the corporation, expressed himself in somewhat the same vein.

Several arrests by company guards of men found loitering about the scene of the explosion were made, but none is considered important. The close guard about the munition plant was augmented with the arrival of a detachment of State Police.

Ten thousand dollars has been collected as a relief fund and will be disbursed to the needy survivors and to the dependents of those who were killed.

The latest reckoning of the known dead was 120. Of this number 52 have been identified. More than fifty are still reported missing, and the hospitals and armory reported a total of 52 injured still receiving treatment.

KING AND QUEEN TO ATTEND.

Will Commemorate Entrance Of America Into War.

London.—King George and Queen Mary will attend the service to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral in commemoration of the entrance of the United States into the war. The time for this ceremonial has been fixed as 11.30 A. M. on April 20. It is understood the King and Queen expressed a special desire to be present.

TO PLACE BIG ORDER IN U. S.

Russia Wants 40,000 Cars and 2,000 Locomotives.

Petrograd.—The Russian Provisional Government has decided to place a contract in the United States for 40,000 railway cars and 2,000 locomotives, to be delivered by July, 1918.

RUSSIANS PLEDGE LOYALTY.

British and French Labor Delegates Cheered In Petrograd.

Petrograd (via London). — British and French labor deputations sent to extend fraternal greetings to the new Russian Government arrived in Petrograd. The delegations were welcomed by huge crowds within and outside the railway station. Guards of honor were formed by soldiers to escort them.

GERMAN SAILORS TO PRISON.

Eight Of Those Who Scuttled Ship Will Serve Term.

Charleston, S. C.—Eight members of the crew of the German freighter Liebenfels, recently convicted of scuttling their vessel in Charleston harbor, will abandon their appeals for a new trial.

Madrid, Spain, offers an excellent market for motor trucks. Consul Ely E. Palmer suggests that American manufacturers send representatives into that district.

$50,000,000 FOR WOOD SHIPS

German and Austrian Steamers Taken Over By U. S. Will Be Operated By Corporation—Goethals To Be Manager.

Washington.—The administration's program for building a vast fleet of wooden cargo ships to transport supplies to the Allies and thus defeat the German submarine campaign is now definitely under way. The shipping board will form a $50,000,000 corporation to build and operate the vessels.

The corporation will be organized under the laws of the District of Columbia and its entire stock will be held by the Shipping Board. In legislation to be introduced in Congress the board will ask authority to increase the stock of the future if needed, to as much, perhaps, as $225,000,000. For the present the $50,000,000 will suffice.

Private shipyards will construct the ships on a standardized plan adopted by the Shipping Board on a basis in most instances of 10 per cent. profit. Some contracts will be let for specified sums. The board probably will finance some yards, although private capital already is offering millions for construction of the vessels.

Major-General Goethals who, at the direction of President Wilson has agreed to supervise building of the ships, will take charge of the work as soon as he can arrange to leave his task of building New Jersey highways. F. A. Eustace, a Boston mining engineer, who with F. Huntington Clark, a New York engineer, conceived the idea of a wooden ship fleet, probably will be associated with him.

The 700,000 tons of German shipping taken over by the Government with the declaration of war undoubtedly will be put under the corporation as will the Austrian ships now in custody of the United States. The general opinion is that the German and Austrian owners will be paid for their use during the war and for the ships themselves if they are lost or are retained.

FARMERS TO GET $125,000,000.

Federal Loan Board Preparing For Heavy Demand.

Washington.—The Government's appeal to farmers to put forth extraordinary efforts to increase food production on account of the war has brought a flood of new applications for loans to the Federal Farm Loan Board. The response indicates that the farmers are preparing to meet the emergency by making use of the 5 per cent. long-time loans provided by this system to equip themselves with new machinery for bigger operations. Reports from the 12 Federal land banks showed that the farmers will call for about $125,000,000 in loans this year.

The Federal Farm Loan Board is speeding up its operations so that as many farmers as possible can get new working capital in time for this year's operations. The board in a statement today said it is just as much a matter of patriotism to buy the farm loan bonds as to buy war bonds.

COSTA RICA WITH U. S.

Places Waters and Ports At Disposition Of Washington.

Washington. — Costa Rica's waters and ports are placed at the disposition of the United States in the war with Germany in an official communication in which that Government defines its attitude to the State Department. After unqualifiedly indorsing the position of the United States, the Costa Rican Government added its regret that it would not be possible to take a more active part in the war, but said it was glad to offer to the United States the use of all its ports and adjacent waters.

HOUSE PASSES SPY MEASURE.

Bill To Punish Destruction Of War Property To President.

Washington.—The Senate bill imposing a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine or 30 years' imprisonment, or both, on "whoever in the United States during time of war shall willfully injure or destroy by fire, or by use of explosives, or by other violent means, or shall attempt so to injure or destroy any war material, war premises, or any war utilities, building or other United States property" was favorably reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee. The bill passed the Senate Monday.

CARRANZA PLEDGES OIL.

Assures Washington That Supplies Will Not Be Stopped.

Washington.—General Carranza has given positive assurances to the United States that oil supplies from the Tampico fields and other Mexican sources will not be denied to the United States or Great Britain. Mexican oil is the principal fuel of British and French war vessels.

TARIFF BOARD CONFIRMED.

Senate Acts Favorably On Nominees For Places.

Washington.—The Senate confirmed the six nominees to the United States Tariff Commission, including David J. Lewis, former Congressman from Maryland. The Finance Committee had favorably reported these nominations a day or two ago, and after a brief debate the entire list of appointees was favorably acted upon by the Senate as a whole.

CANADIAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Vimy Ridge Captured At Cost Of Many Men.

Ottawa. — Estimates of Canadian losses around Vimy, based on good authority, placed the casualties from the commencement of the Vimy offensive until Monday night between 5,000 and 6,000.

Three hundred and thirty Canadiar officers fell last week on Vimy Ridge according to the information. The totals include killed and wounded, with the latter dominating.

IRON HAND FOR PLOTTERS

A Proclamation

By the President Of the United States.

Washington.—All persons in the United States, citizens and aliens, are warned in a proclamation issued by President Wilson that treasonable acts or attempts to shield those committing such acts will be vigorously prosecuted by the government.

The Proclamation.

The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the constitution and the laws of the United States:

"Section 3 of Article III. of the Constitution provides, in part: 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'

"The criminal code of the United States provides:

"'Section 1—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

Death Penalty.

"'Section 2—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

"'Section 3—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States or to the Governor or to some judge or justice of a particular state, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

"'Section 6—If two or more persons in any state or territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.'

Treasonable Acts Defined.

"The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

"The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the government of the United States or its military or naval forces:

"The acquisition, use, or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States.

"The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

"The direction, aiding, counseling or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

"Such acts are held to be treasonable, whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled or residing in the United States, in as much as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

Vigorous Prosecution.

"Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in Section 3 of the Penal Code, is guilty of misprision of treason.

"And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States and all aliens owing allegiance to the government of the United States to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of the laws herein set forth, and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-first.

"WOODROW WILSON,

"By the President, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

WARTIME DRIVE BY DRYS.

Launch Move To Increase Man Power and Save Grain.

Washington.—Assault on the liquor strongholds of the country to bring about war prosecution was formally launched here. To divert enormous quantities of grain from liquor manufacture into food channels, to turn the labor of men employed in distilleries and breweries into productive occupations, and especially to increase the "man-power" of the nation.

The Real Adventure

By Henry Kitchell Webster

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AFTER THE SUGGESTION OF MARRIAGE HAD BEEN MADE TO RODNEY ALDRICH, HE DIDN'T WASTE TIME IN FOLLOWING IT UP—ROSE SURPRISES HER MOTHER

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton, student at the University of Chicago, is put off a street car in the rain after an argument with the conductor. She is accosted by a young man who offers help and escorts her to another car line. An hour later this man, Rodney Aldrich, a well-to-do lawyer, appears soaked with rain at the home of his wealthy married sister, Mrs. Martin Whitney, to attend a birthday dinner in his honor. Mrs. Whitney suggests that it's about time Rodney looked around for a wife. He calls on Miss Stanton, and what occurs at the meeting is described in this installment.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

—3—

"Oh," she said, "mother's written two or three books, and lots of magazine articles, about women—women's rights and suffrage, and all that. She's been—well, sort of a leader ever since she graduated from college, back in—just think!—1870, when most girls used to have—accomplishments—'French, music, and washing extra,' you know."

She said it all with a quite adorable seriousness, and his gravity matched hers when he replied: "I would like to meet her very much. Feminism's a subject I'm blankly ignorant about."

"I don't believe," she said thoughtfully, "that I'd call it feminism in talking to mother about it, if I were you. Mother's a suffragist, but"—there came another wave of faint color along with her smile—"but—well, she's awfully respectable, you know."

She didn't seem to mind his laughing out at that, though she didn't join him.

"What about the other interesting member of the family," he asked presently, "your sister? Which is she, a suffragist or a feminist?"

"I suppose," she said, "you'd call Portia a feminist. Anyway, she hasn't time to talk about it much. You see, she's a business woman. She's a house decorator. She tells you what kind of furniture to buy, and then sells it to you. Portia's terribly clever and awfully independent."

"All right," he said. "That brings us down to you. What are you?"

She sighed. "I'm sort of a black sheep, I guess. I'm just in the university. But I'm to be a lawyer."

Whereupon he cried out so explosively that she fairly jumped. Then he apologized and said the notion of her in court trying a case—he was a lawyer himself—seemed rather startling.

She sighed again. "And now I suppose," she said, "you'll advise me not to be."

"Not a bit," he said. "It's the finest profession in the world."

But he said it off the top of his mind. Down below, it was still engaged with the picture of her in a dismal courtroom, blazing up at a jury the way she had blazed up at that conductor.

"I suppose," she hazarded, "that it's awfully dull and tiresome, though, until you get 'way up to the top."

That roused him. "It's awfully dull when you do get to the top, or what's called the top—being a client caretaker with the routine law business of a few big corporations and rich estates going through your office like grist through a mill. That's supposed to be the big reward, of course."

He was out of his chair now, tramping up and down the room. "The thing to bear in mind, if you're going to travel that road, is that a case is worth while in a precise and unalterable ratio to the amount of money involved in it. If you question that axiom at all seriously, you're lost. That's what happened to me."

He pulled up with a jerk, looked at her and laughed. "If my sister Frederica were here," he explained, "she would warn you that now was the time for you to ask me if I'd been to see Maude Adams or something like that."

She smiled in a sort of contented amusement. Then the smile transmuted itself into a look of thoughtful gravity, and there was a long silence which, though it puzzled him, he made no move to break.

At last she pulled in a long breath, turned straight to him, and said: "I wish you'd tell me what happened to you."

And, under the compelling sincerity of her, for the next two hours and a half, or thereabouts, he did—told it as he had never told it before.

He told her how he had started at the foot of the ladder in one of the big successful firms of what he called "client caretakers." He told of his discovery of a real legal problem and of the passionate enthusiasm with which he had attacked it, the thrilling weeks of labor he had put upon it.

And then he told her how the head of the firm, an old friend of his father's, had called him in and said the work he had done was very remarkable, but, unfortunately, not profitable to the firm, the whole amount involved in the case having been some twenty dollars. In other words, he was fired.

He told her how he'd got in with an altruistic bunch—the City Homes association. And from the way he told of his labors in drafting a new city ordinance, she felt that it must have been one of the most fascinating occupations in the world, until he told her how it had drawn him into politics, and then how after an election a new state's attorney had offered him a position on his staff of assistants.

In a sense, of course, it was true that he had, as Frederica would have put it, forgotten she was there.

The girl knew he had forgotten, and her only discomfort came from the fear that the spell might be broken and he might remember suddenly and stop.

In the deeper sense—and she was breathlessly conscious of this, too—he hadn't forgotten she was there. He was telling it all because she was there—because she was herself and nobody else. She knew—though how, she couldn't have explained—with that intuitive certainty which is the only real certainty there is, that the story couldn't have been evoked from him in just that way by anyone else in the world.

At the end of two years in the state's attorney's office, he told her, he figured he had his training and was ready to begin.

"I made just one resolution when I hung out my shingle," he said, "and that was that no matter how few cases I got, I wouldn't take any that weren't interesting—that didn't give me something to bite on. I wasn't willing to be bored for any reward they had to offer me. It's cynical to be bored. It's the worst immorality there is. Well, and I never have been."

It wasn't all autobiographical and narrative. There was a lot of his deep-breathing, spacious philosophy of life mixed up in it. And this the girl, consciously and deliberately, provoked. It didn't need much. She said something about discipline and he snatched the word away from her.

"What is discipline? Why, it's standing the gaff—standing it, not submitting to it. It's accepting the facts of life—of your own life, as they happen to be. It isn't being conquered by them. It's not making masters of them, but servants to the underlying things you want."

She tried to make a reservation there—suppose the things you wanted weren't good things?

But he wouldn't allow it. "Whatever they are," he insisted, "your desires are the only motive forces you've got. No matter how fine your intelligence is, it can't ride anywhere except on the back of your own passions. Learn to ride them—control them—spur them. But don't forget that they're you just as essentially as the rider is."

It was with a curiously relaxed body, her chin cradled in the crook of her arm, which lay along the back of the couch, her eyes unfocused on the window, that the girl listened with more and more poignantly vivid consciousness of the man himself, the driving power of him, of something carelessly exultant in his own strength. She got to thinking of the flight of a great bird wheeling up higher and higher on his powerful wings. Suddenly and to her consternation, she felt her eyes flushing up with tears. She tried to blink them away, but they came too fast.

Presently he dropped short in his walk—stopped talking, with a gasp, in the middle of a sentence, and looked into her face. She couldn't see

"What Is Discipline? Why, It's Standing the Gaff."

him clearly, but she saw his hands clench and heard him draw a long breath. Then he turned abruptly and walked to the window and for a mortal, endless minute there was a silence.

Something happened during that moment while he stood looking into her tear-flushed eyes—something momentous—critical—which no previous experience in her life had prepared her for. And it had happened to him, too. His silhouette as he stood there with his hands clenched, between her and the window, showed her that.

What underlay her quiet was wonder and fear, and more deeply still, a sort of cosmic contentment—the acquiescence of a swimmer in the still, irresistible current of a mighty river.

It was distinctly a relief to her when her mother came in and, presently, Portia. She introduced him to them, and then dropped out of the conversation altogether. As if it were a long way off, she heard him retailing last night's adventure and expressing his regret that he hadn't taken her to his sister to be dried out, before he sent her home.

She was aware that Portia stole a look at her in a puzzled, penetrating sort of way every now and then, but didn't concern herself as to the basis of her curiosity. It wasn't until he rose to go that she aroused herself and went with him into the hall. There, after he'd got into his overcoat and hooked his stick over his arm, he held out his hand to her in formal leave-taking. Only it didn't turn out that way. For the effect of that warm, lithe grip flew its flag in both their faces.

"You're such a wonder," he said.

She smiled. "So are y-you." It was the first time she had ever stammered in her life.

When she came back into the sitting-room, she found Portia inclined to be severe. "Did you ask him to come again?" she wanted to know.

Rose smiled. "I never thought of it," she said.

"Perhaps it's just as well," said Portia. "Did you have anything at all to say to him before we came home, or were you like that all the while? How long ago did he come?"

"I don't know," said Rose behind a very real yawn. "I was asleep on the couch when he came in. That's why I was dressed like this." And then she said she was hungry.

There wasn't, on the whole, a happier person in the world at that moment.

But Rodney Aldrich, pounding along at five miles an hour, in a direction left to chance, was not happy. Or, if he was, he didn't know it. He couldn't yield instantly, and easily, to his intuitions, as Rose had done. He felt that he must think—felt that he had never stood in such need of cool, level consideration as at this moment.

But the process was impossible. Anyway, it was a remark Frederica had made last night that gave him something to hold on by. Marriage, she had said, was an adventure of which no amount of cautious thought taken in advance could modify the essential adventurousness. There was no doubt in his mind that marriage with that girl would be a more wonderful adventure than anyone had ever had in the world.

CHAPTER IV.

How It Struck Portia.

It was just a fortnight later that Rose told her mother she was going to marry Rodney Aldrich, thereby giving that lady a greater shock of surprise than, hitherto, she had experienced in the sixty years of a tolerably eventful life.

Rose found her neatly writing a paper at the boudoir desk in the little room she called her den.

Mrs. Stanton said, "What, dear?" indifferently enough, just in mechanical response of the matter-of-fact inflection of Rosalind's voice. Then she laid down her pen, smiled in a puzzled way up into her daughter's face, and added: "My ears must have played me a funny trick. What did you say?"

Rose repeated: "Rodney Aldrich and I are going to be married."

But when she saw a look of painful incomprehension in her mother's face, she sat down on the arm of the chair, slid a strong arm around the fragile figure, and hugged it up against herself. "I suppose," she observed contritely, "that I ought to have broken it more gradually. But I never think of things like that."

As well as she could, her mother resisted the embrace. "I can't believe," she said, gripping the edge of her desk with both hands, "that you would jest about a solemn subject like that, Rose, and yet it's incredible . . .!"

The mother freed herself from the girl's embrace, rose, and walked away to another chair. "If you'll talk rationally and seriously, my dear," she said, "we can continue the conversation. But this flippant, rather—vulgar tone you're taking, pains me very much."

The girl flushed to the hair. "I didn't know I was being flippant and vulgar," she said. "I didn't mean to be. I was just trying to tell you—all about it."

"You've told me," said her mother, "that Mr. Aldrich has asked you to marry him and that you've consented. It seems to me you have done so hastily and thoughtlessly. He's told you he loves you, I've no doubt, but I don't see how it's possible for you to feel sure on such short acquaintance."

"Why, of course he's told me," Rose said a little bewildered. "He can't help telling me all the time, any more than I can help telling him. We're—rather mad about each other, really. I think he's the most wonderful person in the world, and"—she smiled a little uncertainly—"he thinks I am. But we've tried to be sensible about it, and think it out reasonably. He said he couldn't guarantee that we'd be happy; that no pair of people could be sure of that till they'd tried. But, he said, it looked to him like the most wonderful, magnificent adventure in the world, and asked if it looked to me like that, and I said it did. Because it's true. It's the only thing in the world that seems worth—bothering about. And we both think—though of course we can't be sure we're thinking straight—that we've got a good chance to make it go."

Even her mother's bewildered ears couldn't distrust the sincerity with which the girl had spoken. But this only increased the bewilderment. She had listened with a sort of incredulous distaste she couldn't keep her face from showing, and at last she had to wipe away her tears.

At that Rose came over to her, dropped on the floor at her knees, and embraced her. "I guess perhaps I understand, mother," she said. "I didn't realize—you've always been so intellectual and advanced—that you'd feel that way about it—be shocked because I hadn't pretended not to care for him, and been shy and coy"—in spite of herself, her voice got an edge of humor in it—"and a startled fawn, you know, running away, but just not fast enough so that he wouldn't come running after and think he'd made a wonderful conquest by catching me at last. But a man like Rodney Aldrich wouldn't plead and protest, mother. He wouldn't want me unless I wanted him just as much."

It was a long time before her mother spoke, and when she did, she spoke

"I Guess Perhaps I Understand, Mother."

humbly—resignedly, as if admitting that the situation was beyond her powers.

"It's the one need of a woman's life, Rose, dear," she said, "the cornerstone of all her happiness, that her husband, as you say, 'wants' her. Doubt of it is the one thing that will have the power to make her bitterly unhappy. That's why it seems to me so terribly necessary that she be sure about it before it's too late."

"Yes, of course," said Rose. "But that's true of the man, too, isn't it? Otherwise, where's the equality?"

Her mother couldn't answer that except with a long sigh.

* * * * * * *

Ever since babyhood, Rose had been devoted, by all her mother's plans and hopes, to the furtherance of the cause of women, whose ardent champion she herself had always been. For Rose—not Portia, was the devoted one.

The elder daughter had been born at a time when her own activities were at their height. As Portia herself had said, when she and her two brothers were little, their mother had been too busy to—luxuriate in them very much; and, during those early, and possibly suggestible years, Portia had been suffered to grow up, as it were, by herself.

She expected Rose to marry, of course. But in her day-dreams it was to be one of Rose's converts to the cause. Certainly Rodney Aldrich, who, as Rose outrageously had boasted, rolled her in the dust and tramped all over her in the course of their arguments, presented a violent contrast to the ideal husband she had selected. Indeed, it would be hard to think of him as anything but the rock on which her whole ambition for the girl would be shattered.

That night, during the process of getting ready for bed, Rose put on a bathrobe, picked up her hairbrush, and went into Portia's room. Portia, much quicker always about such matters, was already upon the point of turning out the light, but, guessing what her sister wanted, she stacked her pillows, climbed into bed and settled back for a chat.

"I hope," Rose began, "that you're really pleased about it. Because mother isn't. She's terribly unhappy. Do you suppose it's because she thinks I've—well, sort of deserted her, in not going on and being a lawyer—and all that?"

"Oh, perhaps," said Portia, indifferently. "I wouldn't worry about that, though. Because really, child, you had no more chance of growing up to be a lawyer and a leader of the 'cause' than I have of getting to be a brigadier-general."

Rose stopped brushing her hair and demanded to be told why not. She had been getting on all right up to now, hadn't she?

"Why, just think," said Portia, "what mother herself had gone through when she was your age: put herself through college because her father didn't believe in 'higher education'—practically disowned her. She'd taught six months in that awful school—remember? She was used to being abused and ridiculed. And she was working hard enough to have killed a camel. But you! . . . Why, lamb, you never really had to do anything in your life. If you felt like it, all right—and equally all right if you didn't. You've never been hurt—never even been frightened. You wouldn't know what they felt like. And the result is . . ."

Portia eyed her thoughtfully. "The result is," she concluded, "that you have grown into a big, splendid, fearless, confiding creature, that it's perfectly inevitable some man like Rodney Aldrich would go straight out of his head about. And there you are!"

A troubled, questioning look came into the younger sister's eyes. "I've been lazy and selfish, I know," she said. "Perhaps more than I thought. I haven't meant to be. But . . . do you think I'm any good at all?"

"That's the real injustice to it," said Portia; "that you are. You've stayed big and simple. It couldn't possibly occur to you now to say to yourself: 'Poor old Portia! She's always been jealous because mother liked me best, and now she's just green with envy because I'm going to marry Rodney Aldrich.'"

She wouldn't stop to hear Rose's protest. "I know it couldn't," she went on. "That's what I say. And yet there's more than a little truth in it, I suppose. Oh, I don't mean I'm sorry you're going to be happy—I believe you are, you know. I'm just a little sorry for myself. Here I stay, grinding along, wondering what it's all about and what after all's the use . . . While you, you baby! are going to find out."

Portia began unpacking her pillows. "Open my window, will you? There! Now, kiss me and run along to by-by! And forget my nonsense."

* * * * * * *

The wedding was set for the first week in June. And the decision, instantly acquiesced in by everybody, was that it was to be as quiet—as strictly a family affair—as possible. Indeed, the notion of even a simple wedding into the Aldrich family left Portia rather aghast.

But this feeling was largely allayed by Frederica's first call. Being a celebrated beauty and a person of great social consequence, didn't, it appeared, prevent one from being human and simple-mannered and altogether delightful to have about. She was so competent, too, and intelligent (Rose didn't see why Portia should find anything extraordinary in all this. Wasn't she Rodney's sister?) that her conquest of the Stanton family was instantaneous. They didn't suspect that it was deliberate.

Rodney had made his great announcement to her, characteristically, over the telephone, from his office. "Do you remember asking me, Freddy, two or three weeks ago, who Rosalind Stanton was? Well, she's the girl I'm going to marry."

And so, the "real adventure" of marriage begins for Rose Stanton. You'll find the next installment of extraordinary interest.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WAS MODEL FOR "PEER GYNT"

Ibsen Inspired in Creating Masterpiece Partly by an Eccentric Young Dane.

There are many models back of "Peer Gynt," and among them a young Dane. Ibsen met the young man frequently in Italy. He was a peculiarly conceited and affected young bluffer, Georg Brandes writes in the Century Magazine. He used to tell the Italian girls at Ischia and Capri that his father, a schoolteacher in reality, was the best friend of the king of Denmark, and that he himself was one of the greatest men in Denmark. To prove this, he often appeared in entire suits of white satin. He called himself a poet, but could find poetical inspiration only in the wilderness or in desolate, dreary spots. He once went to Crete to write, he said, a great drama of tragedy. He returned, however, without having accomplished his purpose. He averred that he could feel tragic emotion only in the mountains, and lived in self-delusion and illusion.

Some of his characteristics have passed in "Peer Gynt." Otherwise "Peer Gynt" is supposed to be an incarnation of Norwegian foibles. Peer's lies are not really falsehoods, if this implies the intention to deceive others. They are rather self-deceptions. "Peer Gynt" has something in common with Cervantes' "Don Quixote," and is more closely related to Daudet's "Tartarin."

Height of a Camera.

A safe rule in most cases, is to have the camera at such a height that the lens is about level with the eyes of a person of average height, standing. This implies that most tripod stands, all ultra portable ones, are too short in the leg, as even those which allow the camera to be at this height only do so when the feet are so near together that the stand is unstable. With lenses of short focus it is usually advantageous, especially in interior work, to have the camera lower, while with very long focus lenses it may be higher to avoid a foreshortening of the ground. In the case of domestic interiors, it is important to have the lens well above the level of a table top, as the effect of the furniture seen from a lower viewpoint will be unsatisfactory.

Blind Children Learn.

Here is an original method used to teach a little blind child her alphabet, that I hope may help other mothers who have little ones afflicted with the same handicap. Use the raised letters from old felt pennants and paste on four pieces of cardboard. Dividing the alphabet into four parts prevent the child from trying to learn too many letters at once. When the alphabet is mastered, the letters can then be made into words and put on small cardboards. The little one's touch soon learns to distinguish between letters and it is interesting to note how soon it grasps both letters and words.

Warned.

"Robert," said his teacher, sternly, "you are incorrigible. I shall certainly have to ask your father to come and see me." "Better not do that, teacher," responded the doctor's son; "pop charges two dollars a visit."

U. S. DESTROYER SMITH FIRED ON

Wake of Torpedo Seen Crossing Bow of Warship.

FIRST GERMAN WAR NOTICE

Blockade Of Coast May Be Under Way—Navy Ready To Deal With Menace To Ocean Traffic.

Boston.—The war was brought to the shores of this country Tuesday, when the United States destroyer Smith reported by radio that an enemy submarine had tried unsuccessfully to torpedo her 100 miles south of New York at 3.30 A. M. Additional reports were received from the destroyer and were forwarded to Washington. Nothing of an official nature regarding the additional reports was made public here. A suggestion in shipping circles that the lookout on the Smith had perhaps mistaken a large fish for a torpedo in the uncertain light of the early morning met with the reply that the Smith's officers "stood by their original statement."

The Navy Department's version of the original statement was:

"Reported from Fire Island Lightship to the Naval Stations at Boston and New York at 3.30 A. M., on the seventeenth, an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith, running apparently submerged. Submarine fired a torpedo at the U. S. S. Smith, which missed her by 30 yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen crossing the bow. Submarine disappeared."

Whether the swift destroyer dashed for the spot where the U-boat was thought to be lurking was not made known by officers who had seen the Smith's report of the incident. Neither could it be learned here whether there was a chance for the Smith's quick firers to come into action. It was learned, however, that another destroyer passed near the position mentioned in the Smith's report without sighting anything unusual.

Washington. — Warning of the probably presence of a German submarine off the Atlantic Coast was sent broadcast to all ships upon receipt at the Navy Department of a report from the destroyer Smith, on patrol duty, that a torpedo had crossed her bows during the night.

No further word came from the Smith. Navy officials, some of whom are strongly inclined to the belief that the destroyer's lookout was mistaken in his belief that he saw the wake of a torpedo, are awaiting with keen interest additional reports.

The incident serves to illustrate the fact that a rigid patrol has been established off the Atlantic Coast. No details of its operations have been made public.

Presumably the destroyers and heavier craft are operated on the outer circle of the patrol. Motor-craft form the inner lines, which are being extended as rapidly as suitable boats can be equipped and provided with crews.

Whatever steps were taken as a result of the Smith's reporting aside from broadcasting the news were ordered by the commandants of the naval districts involved in co-operation with Capt. H. B. Wilson, commanding the entire patrol service.

MEXICAN ENVOY HEARD.

Diplomatic Relations With U. S. Fully Re-Established.

Washington.—Ignacio Bonillas, the first Mexican Ambassador to be received by the United States since the overthrow of Madero, presented autograph credential letters from General Carranza to President Wilson and was formally accepted as diplomatic representative of the de facto government. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Lansing. Especial interest attached to the presentation of the Ambassador because of German machinations in Mexico and the uncertainty as to the attitude of the Carranza government toward the war between the United States and Germany.

SONS OF REVOLUTION APPROVE.

For Universal Training and Selective Conscription.

Washington. — Universal military training and selective conscription was approved as the best means of national defense by a unanimous vote of the national advisory committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, in session here. Every citizen was urged to prepare to do his "bit."

T. R. CAN GET COMMISSION.

Governor Whitman Will Give the Colonel Any In His Power.

Albany, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt may have any military commission which Governor Whitman has the power to confer, the Executive announced. The Governor asserted that he believed Colonel Roosevelt was needed in the present crisis.

"I think no other living American," the Executive said, "would attract by his leadership so many men to the colors.

SOFT COAL MINERS WIN.

Increase In Wages Granted Men In Four States.

New York.—After a joint conference of representatives of bituminous coal miners and operators here it was announced that the recommendation of a sub-committee granting an increase in wages averaging 20 per cent. to 225,000 miners in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana had been formally adopted. The increase in wages is effective from April 16 and will continue in force until March 31

GERMAN LINES ARE STORMED

French Attack on 25-Mile Front; Take 10,000 Prisoners.

GREAT DRIVE IS UNDER WAY

Allies, Prepared As Never Before, Hammering Methodically At Enemy, Determined To Clear France Of Invaders.

Carrying out what is understood to be a plan for a general offensive agreed upon between General Nivelle and Field Marshal Haig, the French armies on the west front began a gigantic offensive movement on a 25-mile front south of St. Quentin Monday, captured all of the German first-line positions between Soissons and Craonne, a distance of 18½ miles, and in the course of the day's fighting took 10,000 prisoners. The German War Office states that a "bitter fight" is proceeding.

The French attack was preceded by several days' artillery preparations, and is regarded as inaugurating a titanic struggle which will be the supreme military test of the war.

British Headquarters announced that in the fighting since April 9 the British have captured over 14,000 prisoners and 194 guns.

Paris.—The French began an attack Monday morning, after several days' artillery preparation, between Soissons and Rheims. Several German lines were carried and more than 10,000 Germans were taken prisoners.

The official announcement of this success, issued by the War Office, describes the fighting as being of the utmost violence. The text of the statement reads:

"Between St. Quentin and the Oise artillery fighting continued throughout the day. South of the Oise we made new progress on the plateau east of the line of Barisis-Quincy Basse.

"Between Soissons and Rheims, after artillery preparation that lasted several days, we attacked the German lines along an extent of about 40 kilometres (25 miles). A desperate battle was fought along the whole front, where the enemy had grouped very important forces and numerous artillery. Everywhere the valor of our troops overcame the energetic defense of our adversary.

"Between Soissons and Craonne, the whole German first position fell into our power. East of Craonne our troops occupied the enemy's second position south of Juvenicourt. Further to the south we carried our line as far as the outskirts of Bermericourt, and up to the Aisne canal at Loivre, and Courcy.

"Violent counter-attacks launched several times north of Ville-au-Bois were broken down by our fire with considerable losses to the enemy.

"The number of prisoners made by us up to the present exceeds 10,000. We likewise captured important material which has not yet been inventoried.

"In Champagne, artillery fighting continued actively during the day on the various sectors. The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front.

"There was artillery fighting along the whole Belgian front."

British Encouraged.

London.—"News of the opening of the great French offensive has spread like wildfire through the British forces," telegraphs Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France.

The British captured the village of Villeret, southeast of Hargicourt, according to an official statement issued by the British War Office. They also made progress northwest of Lens.

Large captures of guns and war material were made by the British at Lievin and on the Souchez river in the Lens region, the statement announces. The cannon taken include a 6-inch naval gun of long range. Truck loads of new tools, many thousand rounds of ammunition and quantities of bombs, grenades and engineering equipment also were captured.

"Since the morning of April 9," says the official report from headquarters, "we have taken over 14,000 prisoners. The captured material includes 194 guns."

Berlin Tells Of Attack.

Berlin, via London.—"On the Aisne," says an official statement, "a great French attempt to break through, with a far distant object, has commenced after 10 days' mass fire. A bitter fight is proceeding on a 40-kilometre (25 miles) front around our foremost positions."

AMERICAN FLAG PRICES SOAR.

Senate Orders Inquiry To Ascertain If Combine Exists.

Washington.—A resolution by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the manufacture of American flags, to ascertain whether recent price increases are due to manipulation or unfair trade practices was adopted by the Senate by unanimous consent and without debate.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Parliament Favors Joining With the United States.

Peking.—The provincial and military governors are arriving in Peking in response to a call by the Chinese Cabinet for a military conference to decide on China's attitude in the European War. Parliament apparently favors joining the United States. The Cabinet and military leaders favor joining the Entente Allies.

Mexico has 15,000 miles of railway.

The Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matte

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APRIL 21, 1917

OUR PATRIOT PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT Wilson is playing a magnificently patriotic war role these days! A courageous reversal of all his past unworthy peace-at-any-price policies that has aroused and captured the soul of the Nation from Maine to California, and brought all patriots rallying to his support.

He is urging the instant realization in noble deeds of his glowing call to arms! He is demanding from a half treasonable, sulking Congress that all weak, foolish half-way measures of home defence be abandoned, and that the Stars and Stripes be forthwith flown alongside the Tricolor of France and the Union Flag of Britain on the European battle front where the Nations are struggling to throttle the savage German Wild Beast thirsting for Freedom's blood.

But a time-serving, cowardly, pro-German Congress, playing petty politics in the hour of the country's peril, is doing its best to thwart his patriotic purposes, his own party leading in the shameful work.

On Tuesday the Democratic House Committee on Military affairs by a vote of ten to nine defeated the President's selective draft bill, a compulsory universal service measure clearly proved to be the only one that will raise the forces needed to protect the Nation and avenge the outrages already done our flag and our citizens.

Of the nine votes for the draft bill seven were Republicans and only two Democrats, while of the 10 votes against the measure, seven were Democrats and only three Republicans—a showing that does great credit to the patriotism of the Republicans, and equal discredit to the disloyalty of the Democrats. The Republican Press and the party generally, Theodore Roosevelt at their head, are everywhere warmly endorsing the President's new policies which are also eliciting a world-wide commendation.

Since writing this, the late dispatches tell us that President Wilson has formally called upon Congressmen Lenroot and Mann, the Republican leaders, to aid him in securing the passage of his measures—a repetition of the compliment paid the Republican Party long ago by President Cleveland when basely forsaken in a like crisis by his own Democratic Congressmen.

But it is the same miserable Congressional nest of selfish, treasonable politicians that in 1776 when our Revolutionary fathers were suffering at Valley Forge and dying on many battlefields to win the liberties we now enjoy, harrassed and hampered those patriots, and opposed Washington in his efforts until at times he was almost willing to resign in despair.

The same wretched crew in Congress in 1861, when those blood-bought liberties of our Revolutionary fathers, were trembling in the balance and the Union seemed doomed, played the identical disreputable tricks with the great Lincoln whose heroic Boys in Blue were dying on every battlefield, until he too grew sick at heart and feared these traitors in Congress, willing to sacrifice to their base ends the Nation's honor, aye its very life, would wreck the cause of Freedom.

But the President's wise policies, are the only one which can further the great cause of world Democrary, and save our Nation's honor in the face of an expectant world looking to the Great Republic for leadership; and the same patriotism which saved the day in '76 and in '61, and which ever abides deep down in the sound hearts of the people, will once more show itself, and rallying enthusiastically to the President's support, will drive these sordid Congressional cattle into doing their duty, into executing the will of their masters, the American people.

Fewer Eggs are required with ROYAL BAKING POWDER

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced with excellent results by using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following recipe is a practical example:

Chocolate Sponge Roll

1¼ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 squares melted chocolate
2 tablespoons melted shortening
¼ cup hot water
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

The old method called for 4 eggs and no baking powder

DIRECTIONS—Sift flour, baking powder and salt together three times. Beat whole eggs. Add slowly sugar, then boiling water slowly; add next vanilla, melted chocolate and melted shortening, *without* beating. Sift in dry ingredients, and fold in as lightly as possible. Pour into large baking pan lined with oiled paper, and bake in slow oven twenty minutes. When done, turn out on a damp, hot cloth, spread with white icing and roll.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free.

Address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 135 William St., New York

Fly A New Flag At The Academy

SAID a business man to the Scribe, "Can't the School Board afford a National flag to fly over the Academy building? "They have often failed to run the colors up on Washington's birthday and Lincoln's too."

The Scribe passed the Academy and saw the sorry fragment of a flag streaming from their pole. What a miserable object lesson this poor frayed out piece of flag is for our young students to view! They should be thrilled at the sight of a superb new banner, in size and beauty such as the place and occasion demands, in place of this faded, whipt off specimen. What admiration and reverence can be expected from these young Americans when their Nation's flag is thus poorly presented? Get a New flag.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1917.
At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a Store and dwelling thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit:-

BEGINNING at a point on the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street, distance seventy-seven feet and one-inch Southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street with the Southeasterly side of Market Street thence Northeasterly by a line of land of A. B. Stayton, parallel with Market St. thirty two feet eight and three-quarter inches thence Easterly by line of said Stayton' land six feet and nine inches more or less to a point distant thirty-eight feet and three and one half inches, North easterly from the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street measured at right angels thereto and eighty-one feet Southeasterly from the Southeasterly side of Market Street, measured at right angels thereto; thence Northeasterly parallel with Market Street fifty-five feet and eleven inches to a point in a line of land now or late of C G. Gabke; thence Northwesterly by said Gabke's land and parallel with Fourteenth Street eighty-one feet to the said Southeasterly side of Market Street aforesaid; thence Southwesterly by the said side of Market Street ninety-four feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the said side of Market Street with the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street; thence Southeasterly by the said side of Fourteenth Street, seventy-seven feet and one inch to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary V. Gallagher and John J. Gallagher, her husband. Mortgagors and tts, and to be sold by

THEODORE. W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
April 12th, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fav., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917,
At 11 O'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, formerly known as 811 King street, now known as 815 King street, situated in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of King street between Eighth and Ninth streets at the distance of one hundred and forty feet and ten inches north from the side of Eighth street, a corner for Masonic Hall Company's land; thence therewith westerly and parallel with Eighth street, seventy feet to a corner; thence southerly, parallel with King street twenty-three feet nine and one-quarter inches more or less, to a line of land formerly of R. R. Robinson, now of Millard T. Pool; thence easterly, along the said Millard T. Pool's land and passing through the middle of the north wall of the building on the lot adjoining on the south, seventy feet to the westerly side of King street, and thence therewith northerly twenty-three feet nine and one-quarter inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur M. Matthes, Incorporated, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1917.

The Transcript, $1.00

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917,
At 11 O'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the three story brick house thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a corner of a lot of land lately conveyed or about to be conveyed to Samuel Pyle on the westerly side of Orange street, at a distance of fifty-seven feet from the southerly side of Tenth street; thence westerly passing through the middle wall between this and the adjoining house, and along the line of said lot eighty feet to the line of the ten pin alley lot, northerly parallel with Orange street, eighteen feet to a stake; thence easterly, parallel with Tenth street, passing through the middle of this and the adjoining house eighty feet to the said side of Orange street, aforesaid, and thence thereby southerly eighteen feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents within said bounds more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary A. McDonnell, Administratrix, d. b. n. c. t. a., of the estate of James Cusick, deceased (Mary Cusick, wife of James Cusick, co-mortgagor, being also deceased), and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges hundred, New Castle connty, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1917,
At 1 O'clock P. .,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land with a two story frame dwelling house thereon erected, situate in Appoquinimink hundred, county and State aforesaid, on the puplic road leading from Townsend, Delaware, to Barlow's Bridge, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the center of the aforesaid public road a corner for this lot and land of Spencer Jones; thence with centre of said road north twenty-three and half degrees east fifty feet to a point in said road a corner for this lot and land retained by the aforesaid John S. Lattomus; thence with line of land retained by said Lattomus, north seventy-two degrees west one hundred and seventy-four feet to a stake in a line of the Delaware Railroad Company, thence with the line of the said Railroad Company, sixty-five feet to a stone corner for this lot and lot of Spencer Jones; thence with said Jones line south seventy-two degrees east one hundred and thirty-two feet to the place of beginning. Coutaining within said metes and bounds seven thousand six hundred and fifty square feet of land, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Josiah W. Thompson and Anna E. Thompson, his wife, mortagors and terre tenants, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 2d, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges hundred, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1917,
At 1 O'clock P.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or tract of land, with a frame dwelling thereon erected, situate in Pencader hundred aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a stake in the public road leading from Summit Bridge to Glasgow, and running thence with the public road leading from the said road to the road leading from Summit Bridge to St. Georges Station S. 85½ degrees E. 11 1-10 perches to a stake, thence by land now or formerly of Robert iller S. 4½ degrees W. 6 3-10 perches to a stake, thence N. 81 3-4 degrees W. 6 6-10 perches to a stake, in the first mentioned road, thence along said road N. 32½ W. 7 5-10 perches to place of beginning. Containing 50 square perches of land.

Siezed and taken iu execution as the property of Charles H. Salmon, Administrator of argaret A. Coombs, ortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilminton, Del., April 3d, 1917.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Sundry Writs of Vendue Expended, to me directed, will be exposed at Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917
At 11 O'clock, A. M,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that plantation or tract of land, with a stone dwelling house, frame barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in Mill Creek Hundred aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

By the public road leading from Milford Cross Roads to Corner Ketch, by the public road leading from Hillside School House to Thompson's Bridge, by White Clay Creek, by lands of John Quill, lands of John Desmond, James Maharty and lands of Eli Davis, containing seventy acres, one hundred fifty-seven and one-half perches more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sadie E. Aiken, Robert D. Aiken, and George W. Aiken and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 13, 1917.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN.
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During APRIL 1917
From 7 to 12 A. M

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
During APRIL 1917,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1916 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1917
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF, TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

FOR SALE

One 20 horse power Farquar traction engine, in good condition. Owner has no further use for this engine.

ALFRED McDOWELL
MARSHALLTON,
DELAWARE.

A Blue Serge

Is always Dressy, Comfortable and Serviceable. We have them in every size, every Style and all the New Models.

Pinch Backs, $10 to $25
Belt Backs, $15 to $25
Patch Pockets, $10 to $25
Slant Pockets, $15 to $25
Plain Pockets, $8 to $25
Silk Lined, $15 to $25
Double Breasted $15 to $25

Every Size for Men, 35 to 48 Regulars, Shorts, Stouts, Slims, Long Stouts and Extra Sizes.

Spring Overcoats, $10 to $30
Mixed Suits, $10 to $35

Eveything else in Hats, Shoes, Shirts, Underwear, Ties and all Furnishings for Men and Boys Ready and Waiting.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

FOR SALE!

1000 Chestnut Posts

SEVEN FOOT LONG

These posts are now in my yard and ready for delivery at 10c each.
FRANK S. CLAYTON,
Chesapeake City, Md.

Moving

With the first blush of Spring comes the moving season. Don't forget that it's impossible for the telephone company to move everyone at once!

If you're planning a change, call the Business Office *at least two weeks* before vacating and let us know your new address. That will insure your telephone being in service there when you arrive.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.,
E. P. BARDO, Dist. Mgr.,
WILMINGTON. DEL.

BETTER FENCES

When you use RED CEDAR POSTS, HEMLOCK or LONG LEAF HEART RAILS and CYPRESS FENCE BOARDS, you know you are building economically, because it lasts.

We have several thousand feet of the above stock we are going to move at a SPECIAL PRICE.

We invite your inspection.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

PHONE 40 - - MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

AMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

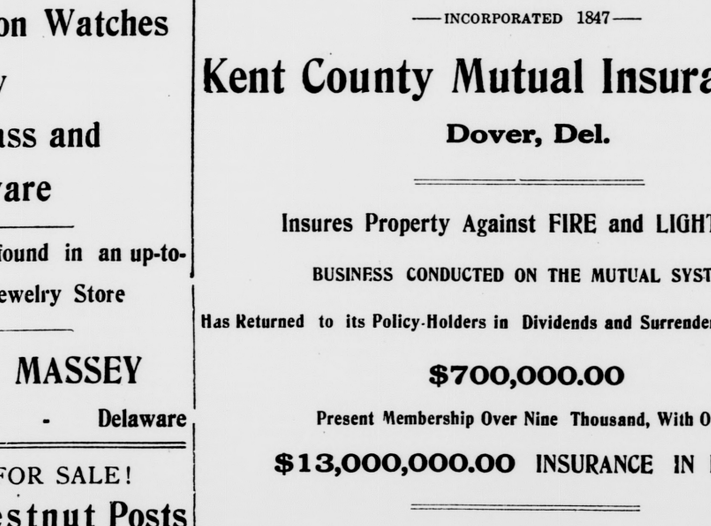
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. Mc Whorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Boys' Shoes Best In the World $3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Man's greatest responsibility is woman—and she never lets him shirk it.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, indicates rain.

TAPS

Relieves and Remedies CONSTIPATION

Try a Box—10 Tabs 10c.—All Druggists

Take a tip—take a TAP

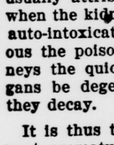
STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Saltpeter for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica, a Tonic, and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed-box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

BREATHE FREELY. Are your Nostrils CLOGGED?

NAZ-UP gives relief. Powder inhaled thru nostrils. No equal for CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEAD COLDS, ASTHMA, etc. If your druggist will not supply you we will send a box postpaid on receipt of $1. SAMPLE FREE. BE CONVINCED at our expense. Druggists: Write for Agency Terms. THE NAZ-UP CO. 405 Law Building Baltimore, Md.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Luxurious Wavy Hair

Send dime for trial package of *Luxatone* or fifty cents for box of 8 full treatments. Guaranteed pure. Contains no dye or injurious substances. Van Ack Co., 950 Rogers Avenue., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Note: Wanted one woman in every town to act as representative. Pleasant work — good pay.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for $1.25; 1,000 for $2.00; 5,000 at $1.50, f. o. b. here; postpaid 35c per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. SWEET POTATO PLANTS—immediate shipment. Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, 1,000 to 9,000 at $2.00; 10,000 up at $1.50, f. o. b. here. Tomato plants at $1.35. Egg and Pepper plants at $1.50 per 1,000, f. o. b. here. Postpaid 40c per 100. D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

WANTED

Colored Laborers and Track men as section hands; also Pattern Makers, Molders and Carpenters. Bricklayers experienced on either fire brick or red brick construction. Steady work. Good wages. Apply in person to BETHLEHEM STEEL CO., Sparrows Point, Md.

TREES! TREES!

Commercial Orchardist — ask for our list of varieties of peach, and apple trees. Mr. Farmer, you want a home orchard. We can supply you with anything needed. FRUIT and SHADE TREES, all classes. Ornamentals in SHRUBBERY and EVERGREENS. We yet have 50,000 PEACH and APPLE TREES SPRING 1917.

THE MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERY CO. Catalog Free. WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 16--1917.

Died of Premature Old Age!

How many times we hear of comparatively young persons passing away when they should have lived to be 70 or 80 years of age. This fatal work is usually attributed to the kidneys, as, when the kidneys degenerate, it causes auto-intoxication. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys the quicker will those noble organs be degenerated, and the sooner they decay.

It is thus the wisest policy, to prevent premature old age and promote long life, to lighten the work of the kidneys. This can be done by drinking plenty of pure water all day long, and occasionally taking Anuric, double strength, before meals. This can be obtained at almost any drug store. You will find Anuric more potent than lithia for it dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.

After a man has kept you awake all night by his snoring he usually tells you that he didn't sleep a wink.

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

When starting, a locomotive puffs five times to one revolution of the driving wheel.

"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

Bugville Athletics.

Bettie—Hey, you grasshopper, if you enter in the jumping events nobody else will.

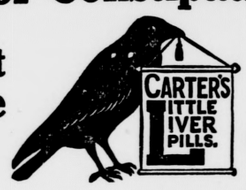
For Hang-On Coughs, Colds

Clarksburg, W. Va.—"Since I was a little boy at home I have known of Dr. Pierce's medicines. They were taken by nearly every member of my family with good results, and I myself was greatly benefited by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. I had caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs and in my bronchial tubes. I could not seem to get rid of it and the Discovery completely cured me and restored me to good health. I have also taken the Pleasant Pellets for sluggish liver, constipation and biliousness—they are fine. I am always glad to recommend Dr. Pierce's remedies."—John Biby, 307½ Jackson St.

Golden Medical Discovery, the herbal tonic, is made up in liquid or tablet form and can be obtained in any drug store. It contains no alcohol or narcotic, and its ingredients are printed on the wrapper.

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

The Great Vegetable Remedy



Puts You Right Over Night

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

CLEVER LITTLE VESTS ARE NOTABLE

Mannish Feature of New Styles Wins Wide Popularity.

Many of the "Weskits" Are Quite Independent of Suits or Frocks With Which They Are Worn.

The 1917 season is one of contradictions. It is quite easy one moment to decide definitely that all apparel developed for femininity is distinctly feminine, and in the very next moment run into something so mannish that decision number one is completely reversed.

In the line-up of things masculine or mannish the clever little vests are notable. Neckwear or accessory designers and manufacturers have contributed their quota to popularizing the gilet or vest, as "weskits" galore have been turned out quite separate and apart from the suits or frocks they are destined to adorn. A woman may possess modish plain white vests of pique, linen, broadcloth, etc., in one tone high color or rakish, sporty affairs in broad and striking checks sug-

Vests for All Occasions.

gestive of the racecourse toggery. These vests are sometimes complete in themselves, being in fact merely little sleeveless jackets to be worn underneath the coat, and again they must be sewed or hooked into the garment and made a very real and definite part of it.

A modish tailored vest of black and white checked faille silk is here shown, accompanying a suit coat of navy serge. The blouse and collar, or stock, worn with a severely tailored vest is usually quite mannish, in order to agree with the general suggestion. But soft stocks and jabots and ruffle front shirts are also worn. The vest or gilet is featured as a part of many smart spring coats and dresses as well as suits.

NEW KINKS IN NECK RIBBONS

Narrow Cravats, Weighted on End to Hang Straight From Under Collar, Largely Worn.

The pretty little dainty rose or rosette or ribbon ornament for the neck to finish off the collar is virtually passe, but that does not say that neck ornaments are altogether out. They have merely changed character. Now they consist mostly of narrow cravats weighted on the ends to hang perfectly straight from under one of the novelty collars, at the sides of a collarless neck line through lacings in the front of the frock or blouse, or to tie once at the center front. Striped, brocaded and figured ribbons and braids of all kinds are used for these fetching little vanities, and while they are not by any means exorbitant when bought all made up in the shops, you can put more character into them and match them up better to your costumes when you make them yourself.

Besides the ribbons and cotton braids, one can crochet some very pretty cravats. The prettiest stitch resembles somewhat the popcorn stitch done in solid crochet. You make a series of chains, loop them and fill the end of this loop with, say, four or five doubles. At the top of the last doubles, you chain some more, about five or six, and make a double into the last doubles to bring your thread to the edge of this next loop. Then you proceed to fill this again, repeating the process ad libitum.

It is in the weighting of these ribbons that much originality can be shown. Heavy metallic tassels for both ribbons and bands of plaited metal cords are good. Some lovely decorated Japanese beads are not only used to weight the ribbons, but are strung on them as well. Chinese coins give another Oriental touch.

BLAZER STRIPES THE RULE

Were Never So Startling or So Popular as They Are in the Sweaters This Year.

The newest of the new in sweaters are showing very decided oriental tendencies. And blazer stripes were never before so startling or nearly so popular—in sweaters. Imagine, if you will, a bizarre combination like Nile green and Chinese blue, or reseda green and American beauty, or old gold and royal purple. Well, this sort of daring color scheme is the last word in sweaters, and for that matter in all sports styles this season.

The blazer stripe effects are stitched along the stripe simulating the box pleat. Pinchback effects are noticeable, too. A belt placed at the normal waistline and a bit of gathering at the back are responsible for this decidedly chic treatment of the sweater coat. The conventional sailor collar is still holding its own. Some collars there are which show a marked tendency to convertibility. For example, the altogether modest cowl may be loosened to drop into the smartest of cape collars. And lest the subject of stripes be forgotten altogether, all the sweater stripes are not straight up and down. Startlingly brilliant effects are achieved by setting the contrasting color in points, which begin at the waistline and widen as they go down, giving a slashed appearance that is most fascinating.

SHIRTWAISTS WILL BE WORN

Women Will Not Give Up This Conventional and Satisfactory Raiment at Mere Dictate of Fashion.

It is quite evident that women will wear the conventional shirtwaist this summer, although the short satin tunic has been the preference for the winter. The delightful feeling of something fresh and washable next the skin is not to be given up for mere fashion. One might summarize the exhibition of spring blouses as follows:

Heavy Chinese silk in narrow candy stripes, in different colors, is made up in a severe style, with a rolling collar and pearl buttons.

Flesh-colored chiffon, georgette and fine voile are trimmed with filet, Irish crochet and honiton laces, and made up with long sleeves, sailor collar and groups of fine tucks in front.

A hundred blouses will have a deep sailor collar edged with lace, to ten that are arranged otherwise at the neck.

White crepe de chine is made into blouses, with broad panels of filet lace extending down the front. There is a flat, turn-over collar. The sleeves are long and gathered into deep, tight cuffs of filet lace.

White chiffon is knife-plaited from shoulders to waist, with two wide bands of lace forming the front The sleeves are full, with a tight cuff of lace and a wide band of it placed at the back from shoulder to cuff.

Crude tones of blue, red, green and yellow in a thick weave of Japanese silk are simply made and offered for use with dark tailored suits.

JOINS COMFORT AND BEAUTY

The burning rays of the summer sun will hold no thought of discomfort in such a smart and light white silk jersey sports suit as this. It is daintily embroidered in silk and has the sash effect in front, ending in long tassels. The hat is of fine white straw, such as the smartest dressed young ladies like to wear.

LITTLE HINTS FOR KNITTERS

Corks Slipped on the Ends of Needles Will Be Found Handy in Arresting Sliding Wool.

When you are doing any loose knitting where stitches are likely to slip off the needle while the work is resting, or even while you are working on it, you will find some good corks handy to have about, as they can be slipped on the ends of the needles and serve as efficient stoppers for the sliding wool. The same is true for crochet; a cork on the end of the crochet hook will not only keep it in the work, but will keep the hook from piercing every available soft substance.

Where either knitting or crochet has to be laid aside for a time with a stitch or stitches left loose, a safety pin may be used to insure the "safety" of these loose stitches.

In joining worsteds for knitting or crocheting, knots may be avoided if the end of the wool to be joined to the new hank is threaded through a coarse needle—probably a darning needle or crewel needle—and threaded with running stitches up through the end of the new wool for several inches. When the ends joined thus are knitted up they cannot pull apart, and there are no bulky knots to be reckoned with and coaxed to the wrong side of the work.

If you are the happy possessor of a knit sweater, either machine or hand knit, and you have the misfortune to tear it or catch a thread which will pull farther or leave a run unless caught down again, don't forget the threads of the tassel. One of these will go a long way to repair damages if none of the original wool is available.

Solid Colors for Gowns.

Considerable amount of green is being worn both in suits and dresses. In suits it is not infrequent to see green predominating in plaid designs, used on the bias on the skirt or only as trimmings. For one-piece dresses solid colored fabrics are almost always employed. The greens seen are of the dark and warm variety, somewhat like sap green or lighter shades of Russian green. The trimmings used with these greens are reds, citron, black, buff.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR APRIL 22

JESUS ANOINTED AT BETHANY.

LESSON TEXT—John 12:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—She hath done what she could.—Mk. 14:8.

This is a lesson of Jesus in the home. It occurred at the beginning of passion week. We have before us the master; the worker, Martha; the worshiper, Mary; the witness, Lazarus; the traitor, Judas, and the people without. An unconscious bit of wisdom fell from the lips of that good housewife who exclaimed, "How much better my neighbors' houses look when I have my windows clean." Too much we are looking through the eyes of selfishness. Out of this lesson let us learn to look through unselfish eyes.

I. **Unjust Criticism** (vv. 1-6). It is six days before Jesus' last Passover. The accounts of Matthew and Mark suggest it to have been within two days, because they mentioned this feast after telling of the conspiracy of the chief priests and elders with Judas, who came to his determination to sell his Master after the reprimand given him on this occasion.

(1) **The Value of Good Deeds.** Jesus did not forget, in the supreme hour of his life, the friends whom he loved. To bring them some further spiritual gifts, he had come to their home in Bethany. Doubtless he also had in mind the desire to nourish the faith which had been kindled in the hearts of all by the resurrection of Lazarus, just as he returned to Cana after having performed his first miracle (John 4:54). Jesus was Very God of Very God, yet he was very much of a real man; therefore he enjoyed the pleasures of home as much as other men, and the joys of kinship and brotherhood. To none of the hearts in this home did he bring greater joy than to that of Mary. She, more than all others, listened to him, understood him, believed in him, loved him, and we read (v. 3) that her ministration was of ointment "very precious." This suggests self-sacrifice, that love gives of its best, that the results of love are always to be manifest not upon self but upon others.

(2) **The Wealth of Good Deeds.** Out of her love Mary expended $51, probably her whole treasure, in the purchase of this alabaster box, and put it aside to use it upon him at the proper time. We do not think that she stopped to calculate the cost of this ointment. Love never estimates value. Her deed proved a safer guide of conduct than the calculating prudence of Judas and the other disciples (see Matt. 26:8). Such deeds are always looked upon with suspicion. The Iscariots usually are the leaders in criticizing the actions of others. Envy lay at the bottom of their criticism, but good deeds are unconscious, for we read that "the house was filled with odor." The comment was (Mark 14:6), "She hath done a good work upon me" (Matt. 25:40). On doer and recipient love did a good deed. Her act has also become

(3) **A Standard of Good Deeds** (Mark 14:8); "She did what she could," and we have also the record of good deeds, a memorial to her (Mark 14:9). A large number of people who never give of their own to the poor nor to the kingdom of God are willing to criticize others who do give out of the gratitude of their loving hearts.

II. **Gracious Commendation** (vv. 7-11). Jesus praised where his disciples and Judas criticized. The poor they always had with them (Mark 14:7). This must have been a challenge that evidently they had not attended to the poor as they should. Jesus also tells them frankly that whatever they do for him they must do speedily. Jesus' judgment upon Judas is a rebuke of the disciples; his exposure of the sophistry of the critics and of their subtlety is suggestive. Upon Mary's act he bestowed the highest possible praise. "She hath done what she could." That is all that is asked of anyone (II Cor. 8:12). Such commendation as Jesus bestowed upon Mary he bestowed upon no other, and his wonderful predictions concerning her (Matt. 26:13) have been literally fulfilled. Jesus' judgment upon Mary is also suggestive. He shielded her, "let her alone;" He approved her works as being good, and he interpreted her innermost purpose in the act which she had performed. This outward act was literally the pouring forth of her heart's adoration and worship. Martha was in part taken up with her household service. Lazarus was in part taken up with his enjoyment of the presence of Jesus, but Mary was wholly taken up with Jesus himself. Does the record surprise us: "Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also which she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her?" Judas, under the judgment of Jesus, was stung (Matt. 26:14) and hurries at once to the enemies of Jesus to strike a bargain with them for the betrayal of his Lord though he did not secure from these enemies the equivalent of what she had poured upon him. Christ will be no man's debtor. He takes the poor offerings we lay before him, and crowns them with the richest reward. Mary's gift of ointment received words of commendation of which she never dreamed, and a reward far beyond her fondest hope, and has been the fount of countless deeds rich with love. Many people had gathered, not only for Jesus' sake, but that they might see Lazarus also. He drew people because of what Jesus had done for him, yet he drew them to Jesus. This brought him also under condemnation, for we must share the bitterness of the foes of Jesus. If they hate him, they will hate us (v. 10).

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